37. A NOTE ON ACACIA CANESCENCE COMPLEX

Heyne collected a plant from East India which was incorporated in Wallich's Catalogue under number 5253 A and was labelled *Acacia caesia* Willd. Bentham (1842), while studying the suborder Mimosoideae, considered it as a variety of *Acacia pennata* (Linn.) Willd. He called it variety 'heyneana'. He gave the Latin diagnosis for the variety, citing Wallich Catalogue no. 5253 A. He also cited *Acacia canescence* Grah. Wall. Cat. no. 5256. Thus, 5253 A and 5256 become the syntypes for the variety and it is proposed here to treat no. 5253 A as the lectotype for the variety.

Later, Bentham in 1875 did not mention this variety. He cited A. caesia Wall Cat. no. 5253 A and Acacia canescence Grah. Wall Cat. no. 5256 as synonyms of Acacia pennata (Linn.) Willd., thus merging his own variety with the type species. However, Baker (1879) treated Acacia canenscence Grah. Wall. Cat. 5256 as a variety of A. pennata (Linn.) Willd. and called it variety canescence Baker and cited no. 5253 A A. caesia Wall. as a synonym. Thus, it is clear that Acacia pennata (Linn.) Willd. var. canescence Baker (1879) is synonymous with Acacia pennata (Linn.) Willd. var. heyneana Benth. (1842).

Gamble (1919) considered A. canescence Grah. as a good species and provided the description of the species. Since then, Acacia canescence Grah. has been considered a validly published species. The correct citation for the species is as follows:

Acacia canescence Grah. ex Gamble Fl. Pres. Madras 1: 429, 1919 (Repr. ed. 1:304, 1957).

Britton (1936) described a species from Cundinamarca, Columbia, and called it *Poponax canescence* (Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sc. 35: 139, 1936). G. Barc & F. Gonzales (1969) transferred this species to the genus *Acacia* Mill. and called it *Acacia canescence* (Cat. Pl. Cundinamarca 3: 19, 1969). This plant has stipulary spines about 2 cm long. Hence it is different from Acacia canescence Grah. ex Gamble. Thus, A. canescence (Britton) Barc & Gonzl. is a later homonym of the Indian A. canescence Grah. ex Gamble (1919) in sense of Article 64 of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, and should be rejected.

It is proposed here to name the Columbian plant as Acacia cundinamarcensis Subhedar nom. nov. The specific epithet is adopted from the locality from where the plant was collected. Its correct name and its pertinent synonymy as follows:

Acacia cundinamarcensis Subhedar Nom. Nov. Acacia canescence (Britton) Barc. & Gonzl. in Cat. Pl. Cundinamarca 3:19, 1969; (non. Grah. ex Gamble); Poponax canescence Britton in Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sc. 35: 139, 1936.

The correct name and its pertinent synonymy of the Indian plant is as follows:

Acacia pennata (Linn.) Willd. var. heyneana Benth. in Hooker's London Jour. Bot. 4: 515-16, 1842. A. caesia Wall. Cat. 5253 A, 1831-32 (nom.nud.) (non Willd.). Acacia canescence Grah. in Wall. Cat. 5256, 1831-32 (Nom.nud.) Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 1: 429, 1919 (Repr. ed. 1: 304, 1957). Acacia pennata (Linn.) Willd. var. canescence Baker in Hooker's Fl. Brit. India 2: 298, 1879.

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38. MEZONEURON HYMENOC ARPUM PRAIN: A NEW DISTRIBUTIONAL RECORD FOR THE INDIAN MAINLAND

The genus Mezoneuron Desf. consists of 10 species

distributed in tropical Asia and confined to the old world.